GOAL: PREVENTING POLLUTION AND REDUCING RISK IN COMMUNITIES, HOMES, WORKPLACES AND ECOSYSTEMS

Pollution prevention and risk management strategies aimed at eliminating, reducing, or minimizing emissions and contamination will result in cleaner and safer environments in which all Americans can reside, work and enjoy life. EPA will safeguard ecosystems and promote the health of natural communities that are integral to the quality of life in this nation.

OBJECTIVE: REDUCE PUBLIC AND ECOSYSTEM RISK FROM PESTICIDES

By 2005, public and ecosystem risk from pesticides will be reduced through migration to lower-risk pesticides and pesticide management practices, improving education of the public and at risk workers, and forming "pesticide environmental partnerships" with pesticide user groups.

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Agriculture Partnership

In 2002 Implementation of 10-15 model agricultural partnership projects that demonstrate and facilitate the adoption of farm management decisions and practices that provide growers with a "reasonable transition" away from the highest risk pesticides.

Performance Measures:	**FY 2002 Enacted**	**Units**
Model agricultural partnership pilot projects	10-15 Addit.	Pilots

Baseline: Baseline is the number of projects identified in 1999.

OBJECTIVE: REDUCE RISKS FROM LEAD AND OTHER TOXIC CHEMICALS

By 2007, significantly reduce the incidence of childhood lead poisoning and reduce risks associated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), mercury, dioxin, and other toxic chemicals of national concern.

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Lead Certification and Training of Lead Abatement

In 2002 Implement certification and training of lead abatement professionals.

Performance Measures:	**FY 2002 Enacted**	**Units**
Certified nationally (federally-administered and state-administered program)	4000	Certified

Baseline:

OBJECTIVE: MANAGE NEW CHEMICAL INTRODUCTION AND SCREEN EXISTING CHEMICALS FOR RISK

By 2007, prevent or restrict introduction into commerce of chemicals that pose risks to workers, consumers, or the environment and continue screening and evaluating chemicals already in commerce for potential risk.

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

New Chemicals and Microorganisms Review

In 2002 Of the approx. 1,800 applic. for new chem. and microorganisms submitted by industry, ensure those marketed are safe for humans and the envir. Increase proportion of commer. chem. that have undergone PMN review to signify they are properly managed and may be potential green altern. to exist. chem.

Performance Measures:	FY 2002 Enacted	Units
TSCA Pre-Manufacture Notice Reviews	1800	Notices

Baseline: In FY2000, there were potentially 78,598 chemicals in commerce; 15,992 of these chemicals had gone through the TSCA Premanufacture Notice (PMN) process and entered into commerce following submittal of a Notice of Commencement of Manufacturing. These chemicals have been assessed for risks and controls are in place as necessary. A large fraction of these chemicals also may be "green" alternatives to existing chemicals in commerce.

Chemical Right-to-Know Initiative

In 2002 Provide information and analytical tools to the public for accessing the risk posed by toxic chemicals.

Performance Measures:	FY 2002 Enacted	Units
Make screening quality health and environmental effects data publicly available for 2,800 HPV chemicals	10%	Data (Cum)

Baseline: The cumulative percentage of the High Production Volume (HPV) chemicals with screening quality health and environmental effects data publicly available. HPV chemicals are industrial chemicals which are manufactured or imported into the US at 1 million lbs or greater per year. EPA studies indicate that, at the beginning of the HPV chemical program, few had completed data sets that were available to the public.

OBJECTIVE: ENSURE HEALTHIER INDOOR AIR.

By 2005, 16 million more Americans than in 1994 will live or work in homes, schools, or office buildings with healthier indoor air.

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Healthier Residential Indoor Air

In 2002 834,400 additional people will be living in healthier residential indoor environments.

Performance Measures:	FY 2002 Enacted	Units
People Living in Healthier Indoor Air	834,400	People

Baseline: Performance Baseline: 1. By 2002, increase the number of people living in homes built with radon resistant features to 3,320,000 from 600,000 in 1994. (cumulative) 2. By 2002, decrease the number of children exposed to ETS from 19,500,000 in 1994 to 17,222,000. (cumulative) 3. By 2002, increase the number of people living in radon mitigated homes to 1,561,700 from 780,000 from 1994. (cumulative) 4. By 2002, increase by 136,000 the number of people with asthma and their caregivers who are educated about indoor air asthma triggers.

Healthier Indoor Air in Schools

In 2002 1,228,500 students, faculty and staff will experience improved indoor air quality in their schools.

Performance Measures:	FY 2002 Enacted	Units
Students/Staff Experiencing Improved IAQ in Schools	1,228,500	Students/Staff

Baseline: Performance Baseline: The nation has approximately 110,000 schools with an average of 525 students, faculty and staff occupying them for a total baseline population of 58,000,000. The IAQ "Tools for Schools" Guidance implementation began in 1997, and the program's projection for 2002 is that an additional 2,340 schools will implement the guidance (additional, not cumulative since there is not an established baseline for good IAQ practices in schools.)

OBJECTIVE: FACILITATE PREVENTION, REDUCTION AND RECYCLING OF PBTS AND TOXIC CHEMICALS

By 2005, facilitate the prevention, reduction, and recycling of toxic chemicals and municipal solid wastes, including PBTs. In particular, reduce by 20 percent the actual (from 1992 levels) and by 30 percent the production-adjusted (from 1998 levels) quantity of Toxic Release Inventory (TRI)-reported toxic pollutants which are released, disposed of, treated, or combusted for energy recovery, half through source reduction.

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Pollutants Released

In 2002 The quantity of Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) pollutants released, disposed of, treated or combusted for energy recovery in 2002, (normalized for changes in industrial production) will be reduced by 200 million pounds, or 2%, from 2001. This data will be reported in 2004.

Performance Measures:	**FY 2002 Enacted**	**Units**
Reduction of TRI non-recycled waste (normalized)	200 Million	lbs

Baseline: Baseline for 2002 is level of pollutants released in 2001.

Municipal Solid Waste Source Reduction

In 2002 Divert an additional 1% (for a cumulative total of 31% or 69 million tons) of municipal solid waste from land filling and combustion, and maintain per capita generation of RCRA municipal solid waste at 4.5 pounds per day.

Performance Measures:	**FY 2002 Enacted**	**Units**
Millions of tons of municipal solid waste diverted.	69	million tons
Daily per capita generation of municipal solid waste.	4.5	lbs. MSW

Baseline: 1990 levels established at 17% of MSW diverted and 4.3 pounds MSW per capita daily generation.

OBJECTIVE: ASSESS CONDITIONS IN INDIAN COUNTRY

By 2005, EPA will assist all federally recognized tribes in assessing the condition of their environment, help in building tribes' capacity to implement environmental management programs, and ensure that EPA is implementing programs in Indian country where needed to address environmental issues

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Tribal Environmental Baseline/Environmental Priori

In 2002 Baseline environmental information will be collected for 38% of Tribes (covering 50% of Indian Country).

Performance Measures:	**FY 2002 Enacted**	**Units**
Environmental assessments for Tribes. (cumulative)	286	Tribes, etc.

Baseline: There are 572 tribal entities that are eligible for GAP program funding. These entities are the ones for which environmental assessments of their lands will be conducted.